VIETNA

October 9 1967

No 132

Up to October 7, 1967:

2,385 U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN NORTH V.N.

NORTH VIETNAM

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Hanoi - D.R.V.N. - Tel. 3841

U.S. AIR RAIDS DULY PUNISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1967

☆ 93 Planes Downed Including 31 in Hai Phong, 15 in Quang Binh, 2 B.52s in Vinh Linh, 12 by Viet Nam Air Force

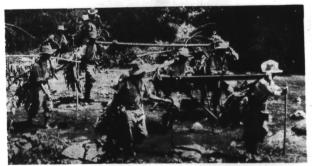
> HAI PHONG: An A.A. battery manned by young militia women of factory X. which has taken part in over fifty battles against U.S. planes.

OUANG TRI: With their "steel legs and iron shoulders" the L.A.F. gunners carry pich-a-back their artillery pieces up hill and down dale.



SOUTH VIETNAM

THE L.A.F. CONTINUE TO CARRY THE DAY



- ☆ QUANG TRI: 960 **Enemy Troops Wiped** Out, 7 Tanks Destroyed at Con Tien and Gio Linh (Sept. 22-25).
- ☆ QUANG NAM: 10 **Enemy Positions At**tacked, 530 Soldiers Put out of Action (Nights of Sept. 9 and 10).
- ☆ CU CHI: 320 G.I.s Knocked Out, 15 Amoured Cars Destroyed, 20 Planes and Helicopters Downed, Destroyed or Domaged (Sept. 17-20).

PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG'S REPLY TO THE NATIONAL VIET NAM COMMITTEE (FRANCE)

MESSAGE

OF THE NATIONAL VIET NAM COMMITTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE D.R.V.N.

> welcomes the resounding victories won by the Vietnamese people and rejoices at the heavier and heavier defeats suffered by the American imperialists. The growing number of planes shot down over the North and the more and more powerful offensives launched in the South give us added confidence that Viet Nam will inevitably

Your struggle sets an example for us. While the aggressors have at their disposal tremendous material superiority, while they have shown their intention to starve you and break your resistance morale by means of incessant bombings, you are every day demonstrating to the people of the whole world that your struggle is invincible

All those engaged in a fight against imperialism are continually instilled new strength by your victories.

That is why, in the months to come. the National Viet Nam Committee will do everything it can to show its active and freedom.

THE National Viet Nam Committee support for your fight by popularizing the 4 points of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the 5 points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and explaining to the working people the significance of your victories and the necessity to enlist ar efficacious international solidarity by proposing to all the movements opposed to the aggression to hold jointly in Paris a demonstration of 100,000 people.

With whatever means at our disposal, we shall do all in our power to bring quicker the day when the Yankee criminals will be definitively driven out of Viet Nam. Your fight is also ours.

The failure of the attempt of the American imperialists to regain the military initiative in South Viet Nam during the 1966-1967 dry season and the fiasco of the "pacification programme" clearly show that the only way to restore peace is to defeat the aggressors and satisfy the demands of the Vietnamese people for unity, independence

REPLY

OF PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG TO THE NATIONAL VIET NAM COMMITTEE

N reply to your message of July 1967, I wish to express to you our warm congratulations and sincere thanks for all you have done to develop and intensify among the French people the movement of solidarity with, and support for, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American aggression, for national salvation

Your resolute opposition to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and your vigorous support for the just cause of the Vietnamese people are fine manifestations of the traditions of the French people who love justice and freedom for themselves and for other peoples. We highly appreciate your multifarious and fruitful activities which constitute a magnificent example of the militant friendship between our two peoples, a friendship which is bound to consolidate and

The Vietnamese people ardently love peace, a genuine peace inseparable from real independence. Our people are firmly determined to fight and defeat completely the American aggressors in defence of their national interests and for the noble cause of the peoples struggling against imperialism for a better world

Dear friends, as you have said in your message, since our fight is also yours, let us march forward to victory

September 14, 1967

Commentary

So Long As the U.S. Imperialists Go On with the War We'll Not Give Up the Fight

THERE is a strong demand in the U.S., in the world and even at the 23rd session of the U.N. General Assem-bly that the U.S. imperialists end their aggressive war in Viet Nam, stop bomb-man of the U.S. Strong and the U.S. Strong South Vet Nam reconditionally and South Vet Nam recognize the South h Viet Nam, recognize the South Nam N.F.L., the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnames people, and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves. Hard settle their own affairs themselves. Hard pressed by this course of event, the Johnson clique have been over these last days, pouring out several speeches: one by Goldberg at the U.N. General Assembly on the course of the U.N. General Assembly on the Course of the U.N. General Assembly of the Course of the U.N. General Assembly of th

What commands attention is that Johnson's speech came only a few days after Goldberg's U.N. speech, designed to charify the United States Viet Nam Delipuy. This indicated that the Johnson can be seen to be see What commands attention is that

As many Western papers' remarked, the Johnson clique were simply ringing the changes. Although they took pains wording their speeches in a vague and oblique manner, their sinister design had been brought to light by public princes oblique manner, their sinister design had been brought to light by public opinion in the Western countries themselves. Their aggressive and bellicose nature, their obduracy and their insolence found a clear expression in their statements.

attitude and observed that far frem softening the U.S. line on Viet Nam, the U.S. President had reaffrimed it and made it harder. According to the same news agency. Johnson in fact asked North Vietnamese to undertake to halt the operations of the armed forces in South Viet Nam. This is tantamount to "putting them (North Viet Nam) in a South Viet Nam. This is tantamount to "putting them (North Viet Nam) in a position to accept surrender." Therefore, Johnson's speech "is devoid of political and psychological value." By these measure of the world public against the arrogance of the U.S. aggressors.

aggressors.

The general demand in the world and in the U.S. itself is that Washington must stop bombing North Viet Nam unconditionally and definitively so as to pave the way for measures to pave the way for measures to the gradual statement of the part of t raised their voices to demand that U.S Government stop bombing North Viet Nam. On Oct. 1, Senator John Sherman Cooper said: 'I think a cessation of the bombing is an indispensable require-ment and I think we ought to take the size.'

At the U.N. General Assembly, dele-At the U.N. General Assembly, delegates from various socialist and nationalist countries, the French foreign minister, the Danish prime minister minister. The Danish prime minister countries are considered from the Countries of the Countries of

The U.S. imperialists have brazenly made war on the D.R.V.N., an independ-According to AFP, various U.N. ent and sovereign state. They must end all acts of war unconditionally and have absolutely no right to impose terms on the victim of aggression.

Once again their bellicosity and ob-duracy have been fully exposed. In his speech Johnson had the cheek to threaten that "this war would continue unless the communists agreed to nego-tiate" (Reuter, Sept.20). He extolled those G.I.'s who were undermining the statute of the Demilitarized Zone as true peace-keepers.

On Sept. 30 when he signed a bill endorsing the 1967-1968 military budget he declared that additional military expenditures for Viet Nam would be voted penditures for viet Nam would be voted in January next year if the situation there required. On Sept. 29, he issued an order, allowing a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to attend all White House meetings relating to the bomb-ing of North Viet Nam. These moves, along with the continued troops increase in South Viet Nam, the sabotage of the statute of the Demilitarized Zone the statute of the Demilitarized Zone and the step up of the bombing of Vinh Linb, Quang Binh, Hai Phong and Linb, Quang Binh, Hai Phong and show that the propertial state of the state of

The line of independence and peace and the correct and serious attitude of Viet Nam has been clearly expounded in the 4 points of the D.M.V.N. Government, in the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and in the January 28, 1967 statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister.

If the U.S. aggressors do not reconcile themselves to their defeat but obdurately follow the priminal path, the Vietnamese people will fight on until the aggressors are at the end of the tether and no longer able to pursue the war and have to give up their aggressive

GRAND MEETING WELCOMING CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

ON the evening of Sept. mittee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam - China Friendship Association, the Viet Nam Federation of T.U. and the Committee for Cultural Re-lations with Foreign Countries organized a solemn meeting celebrate the 18th found ing anniversary of the ple's Republic of China.

Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Presi dent of the Standing Com mittee of the National As mittee of the National As-sembly, opened the ceremony

In his speech, Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, President of the Viet Nam Federation of the Viet Nam Federation of T.U. stressed the great impact of the Chinese revolution on the struggle of the forces fighting for peace, independ-ence, democracy and socialism in the world and praised the great achievements re-corded by China in socialist construction, and the warm friendship which has never ceased strengthening between Viet Nam and China.

Yang Teh-Chih, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, member of China's National Defence Council, member of the Chinese National Peo-ple's Congress and com-mander of Tenan military mander of Tenan minus, sector, head of the delegation of the China -Nam Frienship Association

(Continued page 7)

VIET NAM COURIER

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE NATIONAL DAY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Comrade MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Central mmittee of the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade LIN PIAO. Vice-Chairman of the Central

Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Courage CHOU EN - LAI. Premier of the State

N the occasion of the 18th National Day of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Govthe occasion of the 18th National Day o ernment of the Democratic Republic ernment of the Democratic Republic of Viet. Nam, and in our own names, we extend to you and through you to the 700 million Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese National People's Congress and the Government of the brother People's Republic of China our most cordial and warmest congratulations.

The success of the Chinese Revolution and the birth of the People's Republic of China are an extremely important international event after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They have definitely titled the balance of forces in the world in favour of socialism and given a powerful impulse to the movement for national liberation in Asia. Africa and Latin America.

In the past 18 years, under the clearsighted leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, armed with Marxism -Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, the great Chinese people have tided over all difficulties and successively won big victories in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism. China's successful tests of atom and hydrogen bombs and missiles with nuclear warheads have increased the national

THE birth of the People's Republic of China eighten years ago was, after the Russian October Revolution, the most important success in the history of world revolution. The founding of socialist China (which as comparison properties)

has a population representing one quarter of mankind) tipped the balance of forces in the world definitely in favour of the revolutionary

forces with the mighty se

defence capacity of the People's Republic of China, a great socialist power, and at the same time constitute a tenemodous encouragement to the revolutionary peoples all over the world in the struggle against imperialism beaded by the U.S. imperialists, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese people feel an immense joy and enthusiasm before the brilliant victories of the brother Chinese people, and regard them as a vigorous inspiration for their struggle against the aggressors and for national salvation

Loyal to proletarian internationalism, the Party Covernment and people of China have constantly held high the banner of struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and at the same time resolutely and vigorously supported the movements for national liberation and actively defended world peace.

The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung still greater success in the building of socialism and in the current great proletarian cultural revolution

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China are two socialist countries which are as close to each other as the lips are to the teeth. The militant solidarity between are to the teeth. The militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples have been strengthening and developing with every passing day in the struggle against the common enemy, the common enemy of the common enemy enem

have always enjoyed the firm support and assist-ance full of warm proletarian internationalism of the Chinese people. The Victnamese people highly appreciate the extremely great and valuable effect of the all-sided assistance of the People's highly appreciate the extremely great and valuable effect of the all-sided assistance of the People's Republic of China and express their very deep gratitude to the Chinese people and Communist Party and the P.R.C. Government.

True to Marxism Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Government of the D.R.V.N. unswervingly pledge Government of the D.R.V.N. unswervingity pircug-themselves to do their utmost to unceasingly strengthen and develop the brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries, in the interests of our two peoples, of the common resolutionary cause of the international communist revolutionary cause of the international communist and workers' movement and the world's peoples May the unshakable militant solidarity between Vietnamese and Chinese peoples last for

Hanoi, September 29, 196

HO CHI MINH President of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

TRUONG CHINH

President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

PHAM VAN DONG

Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

WE WARMLY WELCOME THE GREAT NATIONAL DAY OF

THE BROTHER CHINESE PEOPLE (Excerpts from Nhan Dan editorial, October 1, 1967)

torces with the inighty so-cialist camp as its core and was a heavy setback of ag-gressive and bellicose impe-rialism headed by the U.S. draulic presses. She has many important industrial branches requiring high technical stan-dards such as electronics, pre-cision instruments, highgrade alloyed metals, chemicals. With her ever-expanding light industry, China can turn out high-quality consumer goods for her own use and for

rialism headed by the U.S.,
Eighteen years are but a
short span of time in history;
however during that period
under the leadership of the
great Chinese Communist
Party headed by respected
Chairman Mao Ise-tung, the
Chinese people, constantly
promoting their thorough
revolutionary spirit, self-rerevolutionary spirit, self-re-liance and creative labour, Assisted by her industry, Assisted by her industry, her agriculture has been developing rapidly and steadily. In five years (from 1962 to 1966) China successively harvested many bumper crops, (last year's harvest was the liance and creative labour, advanced at the "one day equals 20 years" tempo and radically changed the face of the immense Chinese mainland. From a backward agrarian, semi-feudal and semi-colonial country, from best since the founding the republic). This year the summer food output is to per cent higher than the a poor and barren country China has now become a great power endowed with corresponding crop last year.

Animal husbandry, forestry,
by-trades in China's countryside also develop satisfactorily. The material and techa modern industry, a modern agriculture, a modern na-tional defence and advanced science and culture. The socialist revolution in China has achieved brilliant results nical basis of her socialist agriculture has been consoli-dated. in the economic, political and cultural fields.

The People's Republic of China has recorded great achievements in the cu¹tural, Over the last few years, the Chinese people have re-corded magnificent achieve-ments in socialist construc-tion. China has been able to ducational, scientific technical fields. Particularly, she has made wonderful proproduce almost all the oil and 95 per cent of machinery and equipment, including whole equipment for big mining undertakings, for big chemical works, iron and steel complexes. She can now gress in the research, manu-facture and development of nuclear weapons. Within 32 months only, from October months only, from October 1964 to June 1967, she suc-cessfully made six atomic and hydrogen bomb tests and experimented guided missiles with nuclear warheads. manufacture modern jet planes, big sea-going vessels, diesel locomotives, 100,000kw

The Vietnamese people are

highly elated at the great achievements recorded by the brother Chinese people. We are firmly convinced that they will win greater and more brilliant successes in their Third 5-Year Plan for economic development. We economic development. We fully support them in their struggle for the recovery of Taiwan, a Chinese territory, against the provocations and aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists.

Viet Nam and China are Viet Nam and China are two neighbours sharing many mountains and rivers. The Vietnames and Chinese peo-ples are brothers, comrades and comrades-in-arms. Their friendly relations have been established by history. The struggle wage two parties have strengthened these ties which are the blood ties of the peoples sharing weal and the peoples sharing weal and woe in a life-and-death strug-gle; they will last as long as untains and rivers.

In their revolutionary strug-gle, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the support and assistance of the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese Communist Party, government and people. Our great victory over the French was closely associated with the wholehearted support and assistance of China which has now been lending us a help-ing hand in our socialist con-struction in the North; Chinese experts have been sparing no efforts to assist us in eco-

nomic construction and devel-Since the U.S. unleashed its

Since the U.S. unleashed its war of aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese government and people have regarded our struggle as their own and staunchly supported and helped us defeat the aggressors. The important declaration made on August 29, 1963 by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, the respected and esteemed friend of our people, in support of the just strug-gle of the South Vietnamese people against the Yankees and their lackeys, was a valuable encouragement our people as a whole. Immediately after the first U.S. air raids on North Viet Nam, the Chinese govern-ment declared that "U.S. aggression against the D.R.V.N. is aggression against Following each step-China. "Following each step-ping up of the U.S. aggressive war, each introduction of U.S. troops into South Viet Nam and each escalation of air raids on the North, China mades it clear that she resolutely stands by the side of our people, increases the support and assistance to our people. The results of trensied and the support of the con-trensied and the support of the con-trensied and the support of the con-trensied and the con-American war maniacs. The Chinese Party and State leaders have many times stressed that the 700 million Chinese people are the solid rear of the Vietnamese people; the vast territory of

China is the dependable rear of the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists; the Chinese people are ready to make the greatest national sacripeople are ready to make the greatest national sacri-fices and are resolved to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people till vic-tory. The present "assist Viet Nam to resist the U.S." movement is part of the life and struggle of the the life and struggle of the Chinese workers, larmers, soldiers and other sections of the people and a shining manifestation of the militant solidarity between China and Viet Nam and the lofty proletarian internationalism of the Chinese people.

of the Chinese people.

During its recent friendly visit to the People's Republic of China, the Economic Delegation of the D.R.V.N. headed by Vice-Fremier Le with the Chinese government a new agreement under the terms of which China grants and technical aid terms of which China grants economic and technical aid to Viet Nam, continues to help us fight U.S. aggression and build socialism in North help us fight U.S. aggression and build socialism in North Viet Nam. The Political Programme recently issued by the South Viet Nam N.F.L. has been warmly welcomed and supported by the Chinese Communist Farty, government and people. This a new manifestation of is a new manifestation of China's staunch support to our correct position and of her valuable assistance to our struggle against the U.S. and for national salvation. This support and assistance This support and assistance has strongly stimulated our armed forces and people in the whole country, strengthened our economic and national defence potential and helped us step up our struggle against U.S. aggression till complete victory. sion till complete victory.

The Vietnamese peop nighty appreciate the help of the Chinese Communist Party, government and peo-ple and sincerely thank them for it.

HAI PHONG FACING U.S. PLANES

by Our Special Correspondent

IGHWAY 5, a 100-ki-lometre long road fa-mous in the former resistance war against ists, runs east west across the Red River Delta, one of the most thickly-populated areas in Viet Nam. With its railway, it was then the "umbilical cord" of the political and military enemy apparatus set up in Hanoi. In spite of its blockhouses, watchtowers, motorized pa-trols and air reconnaissance missions, it was opened to traffic only in the day-time. Our guerillas unintercuptedly blew up vehicles and trains, and wiped out strong enemy columns in skilfully laid

B fore you come into Hai Phong, you ride now on a section of forty kilometres of road lined with ruins wrought by U.S. planes especially since last spring. Townships and other agglomerations have been systematically razed. The civilians have suffered losses but the road and the railway are opened to a round-the-elock traffic, the bombed sections being repaired within a few hours by brigades of young volunteers.

When the road approaches North Vietnam's biggest har-bour city, more evidence of monstrous U.S. crimes is seen. Whole hamlets have been napalmed. A pig-raising farm which could in no way be taken for a military target has been wiped out.

The devastated suburbs nd quarters in the west of this city with a present population of 200,000 cover a stretch of 2 kilometres long and 1 kilometre wide. They remind one of the Euro pean cities bombed in World War II with their blasted houses, their heaps of bricks and concrete, their truncated trees, their posts entangled with barbed wire. . The square with the Unknown Warrior's with the Unknown Warrior's Memorial has disappeared. A girl secondary school has been blasted. A clinic of pediatrics and a TB. centre have been heavily damaged.

425 500 to 2,000-lbs bombs, 16 containers totalling 5,000 steel-pellet bombs were drop-ped and 20 air-to-surface missiles, 40 rockets, thou-sands of 20-mm-shells, were fired on the city on Septem-ber 11, 17, 18 and 21 in 11



raids totalling 302 sorties.

In spite of violent and barbarous U.S. raids, Hai Phong has managed to limit the damage. Thanks to adequate measures of evacuation and dispersion of factories, production has been

In September also, Hai Phong shot down at U.S. planes, i.e. one-third of the total of U.S. planes shot down over North Viet Nam in the whole month. The major part of the work was done by A.A. units, but the suburban militia downed o planes, one of them at Doan Lap with four rifle shots. In mid September, Missile Units 3 hit 2 planes with only one missile; the remaining two planes of the same formation, seriously damaged, probably crashed into the sea.

In spite of their bitter losses, the U.S. aggressors have not reached their objectives which is to bring the port and economic activities to a standstill and to impair the worse of the results. morale of the people.

During a bombing raid Mai, a savings-bank employee, ran into a shelter with her little child. The latter was killed in her arms by a splinter. Overgoming her great sorrow she lay it down and dashed into the blazing office to save the office money and docu-

October 2-7, 1967

- 36 U.S. Planes Downed, Including 11 over Hai Phong. 9 over Ha Bac and 5 over Ha Noi

- Many Pilots Captured.

Since the beginning of a raid on District 7—in the heart of the strucken area— the first-aid team was gather-ed, headed by young Sinh. The girls and young women worked calmly in clouds of smoke and dust, under shower of bombs and shells. Like well-trained nurses, they ban-daged the wounded, pulled the victims out of ruins and carried them on stretchers to first-aid stations.

A foundry was surprised

by an air marauder. Sung, a furnace worker, was then standing on a scaffolding. As bombs exploded close to the factory, the foreman ordered him to step down and take cover. Before doing so, Sung managed to stop his machine. He later gave the reason of his behaviour to those who asked him questions ab ut it; "We couldn't possibly abandon the furnace to itself, It would have been a success tor the Vanhs!

In vain have the Yankee

U.S. AIR RAIDS DULY PUNISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1967

93 PLANES DOWNED **INCLUDING 2 B.52S**

N September 1967, the American aggressors stepped up their war of destruction against North Viet Nam. Many localities including Hai Phong, Vinh Linh and Quang Binh, were subject to the most savage air attacks. But they received hard blows from our A-A defence: 93 planes of various types (B.57, F.4, F.105 and B.52) were downed.

On the first three days of September, our armed forces and people in Quang Binh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Ninh Binh and Hai Phong brought down 19 planes and set afire 4 war vessels.

In Hai Phong 31 planes were grounded, many American pilots killed or captured. For the first time in North Viet Nam, 2 B.52 strategic bombers were downed over Vinh Linh. Quang Binh contributes an important part to our victory by downing 14 marauder planes.

Our young air force downed 12 planes in 7 sorties, thus debunking the myth of "U.S. air supremacy." Particularly, in close co-ordination with our A-A defence and militiamen, it downed one jet on September 30 not including the two jets downed on September 17 over Son La.

of rice per hectare' campaign. Engineers, technicians and workers have found means to restore the current within the shortest time after every

In the periphery of the on: from September 4 to 12,
T. N. district alone — in
the north — moved 14,000 metres of earth for

The agricultural produce processing factory, awarded a Labour Medal for having over fulfilled its 1966 plan, has decided to fulfil its 1967 plan 11 days ahead of sche-

Remarkable is the fact that the Department of Re-gional Industries has just held a congress on rationalithat the Department or se-ground Industries has just held a congress on rationali-zation. It was reported that in the course of the last nine months, 888 innovations (as many as in the whole year 1900) had been introduced or applied, certain of them rais ing production twentyfold.

The U.S. air force's selected targets have been bridges, and roads leading to the city, and the harbour. Like other places in North Viet Nam, Hai Phong has kept ready emergency means to cross the streams. Its brigades of young volunteers are available on the communication able on the communication front at any time. The T.L. co-operative has innovated a method to repair barges on the spot, thus saving from I to 5 days for each operation.

Grant Sharp, Commander-in Chief of the U.S. Pacific forces, wanted to block Hai Phong. I was there at the end September and saw a bustling harbour, working under a slogan put forth on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the August Revolution and of the dation of the D.R.V.N.: "2
rapidly's and 3 wells" (to
rapidly unload ships and rapidity evacuate wharves and depots,— store the goods well and maintain equipment well to be well prepared to fight the enemy).

Bay, just repatriated from New Caledonia, was a 25year-old woman-tractor drivyear-old woman-tractor driv-er. She held the record of 95 tons of freight handled on a shift, the usual norm being 35 tons. Her comrade Ngoc, 20, distinguished herself by 60-75 tons of freight, her shining truck always in working order The dockers working order. The dockers' team No 24 always surpa-sed the usual freight handled per hour by 30 to 45 tons. Such a high rate of work proves that the harbour activities have not been seriously hindered by U.S. raids as expected by the U.S. Our people's war can successfully cope with any up to date ene-my techniques and weapons

Hai Phong, main target of the Pentagon in September, was as calm as ever. Things were in order. Of course there was not much bustle in the streets since one-third of the population had been evacuated. But the snops were open. People queued up before cinemas, visited exhibitions and the town museum. Flowers were blooming in the square near the Municipal Theatre where on a bench, a young couple was chatting; perhaps they were speaking of some plan for the future.

ON THE SOUTH VIET NAM N.F.L. POLITICAL PROGRAMME

REUNIFICATION OF VIET NAM BY PEACEFUL MEANS

The South Viet Nam N.F.L. Political Programme has put The South Viet Nam N.F.L. Political Programme has put ofth a solution sound and consistent with sense and sentiment to a problem which is the object of the Vietnamese people's desi-tion of the country. This solution has elicited with remulgical to the two zones of Viet Nam, expression of which can be found in the following excepts.

VIET NAM is one, the Vietnamese people are one. No force can divide our Fatherland. Reunification of the country the sacred aspiration of our entire people. Viet Nam must be reunified.

The policy of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is as follows:

1. The reunification of Viet Nam will be realized step by step and through peace-ful means on the principle of negotiations between the two zones without either side using pressure against the other and without foreign

2. Pending the reunification of the country, the people in both zones will make joint efforts to oppose foreign inva-sion and defend the Fatherland and at the same time

endeavour to expand economic endeavour to expand economic and cultural exchanges. The people in both zones are free to exchange letters, to go from one zone to another and to choose their place of resi-

(South Viet Nam N. F. L. Political Programme, Part III)

"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," bound to the South by blood-sealed ties, deeply grateful to their compatriots in the South for their lofty contribution to the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the North Virtnamese people are deter-mined to put into practice this moving words of President Ho. Chi Minh: "The 17 Chi Minh: "The 17 ion compatriots in the

North are determined to keep their pledge to struggle side by side with their 14 million kith and kin in the South with a view to liberating the South, defending the North and eventually achieving na-tional reunification."

To respond to the N.F.L. Political Programme in a realistic way, the compatriots and fighters in the North will emulate one another in will emulate one another in increasing production, in fighting, and in improving their living conditions, in completely fulfilling their duty as the great rear towards the great front.

(Excerpt from the Political Report of Ton Duc Thang, President of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Com-

7. 1067).

LÁT TRẦN BÂN TỐC GIẢI PHÓNG NIỀN NAM VIỆT

DAT HOI BAT THƯƠNG

(45 - 20-8-4967)

N the course of their 4 oneyear-old history, our people from North to South have struggled through centuries for independence and national reunification. Today our sacred duty is to liberate the South, defend the North and proceed toward the reunification of the country. Never before in their national history have they waged such a valiant struggle and recorded so glorious victories. Successes ollow one another in the North and in the South, the two zones emulate one another in inflicting losses on the enemy. The South the enemy. The South responds to the North's call, the North answers the

The N.F.L. Political Programme expresses our people's deep aspirations national and points out the way the most consistent with serse and sentiment to reach this target. It is the South's duty as the great front towards the great rear; it will certainly fire our 17 million with and kin in the

North with enthusiasm. (Excerpt from the pa-per Giai Phong, organ of the Central Com-mittee of the South Viet Nam N.F.L.)

Extraordinary Congress of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. (Aug. 1967).

(Aug. 1967).
Presidium of the Congress:
First row (Ceptre):
Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the N.F.L.

CCORDING to Western sources, Westmoreland is committing 14 out of his 25 infantry regiments to "pacification" duty. Earlier, on July 21, 1967 AP also disclosed that "duzens more American, infantry. more American infantry regiments could be deployed in [South] Viet Nam against the guerillas."

Thus the American aggres-Thus the American aggressors have gone a step further in their "pacification" job, a life-and-death issue in their aggressive war against South Viet Nam, one that their flunkeys in Saigon have made a "state policy" and have been striving to implement throughout the last ten years. In this war they perpetrate no end of bloody crimes against the South Viet Nam people, but they also suffer ever heavier casualties at the hands of their victims.

UNDER Ngo Dinh Diem, despite "U.S. aid," aid," sham independence and democracy, faked land reform, and countless other swindles, the White House was unable to prevent the South Viet Nam people from rising up, especi-ally the peasants from oppos-ing the totalitarian regime set up by Washington as a main-stay to carry out American neo colonialism. "Prosperity cones, " "resettlement cen-tres," then "strategic ham-lets" mushroomed every-These disguised concentration camps, in par-ticular the "strategic hamlets," reminiscent of the medieval harsh prisons, had been erected since 1960-1961 under the Staley-Taylor

plan to put a grip on the people in the vast rural countryside when Washington and Saigon felt they could and Saigon felt they could no longer rule as in the past. This shift from deceptive neo-colonialist political rule to outright violence and terror marked the first setback of the U.S. in the "pacification" in South Viet Nam.

The crisis and collapse of The crisis and collapse of Ngo Dinh Diem's nepotistic rule and the fiasco of the "special warfare" brought to the failure of the policy of ruling South Viet Nam countryside by means of the "strategic hamlet" system. Tens of thousands of these camps were smashed in 1963 camps were smashed in 1903 and 1964. The people, espe-cially the peasants, rose up in widespread political and armed struggles, and guerilla warfare developed like hornets' nests everywhere. the Winter 1966—Spring 1967 the Pentagon had to equate "pacification" with "search and destroy," and entrust this most important strategic task to the puppet troops (with the regular army making up 65 per cent of the contingent and fighting around villages for "pacification") while the Americans launched operations against major L.A.F. units to protect them. Thus, Operation Cedar Falls

(at the beginning of January,

"Pacification" - A Bitter Failure of the Yankees and Their Lackeys in South Viet Nam

colonialist imperialist expedi-

colonialism, as it crowned over ten years of U.S. "paci-fication of the countryside."

South's appeal.

1967) completely obliterated Ben Suc town by a "scorched-earth tactics" (BBC, January 15) to coerce 5,000 people into "new life hamlets" (4 new version of the "strategic south of the 17th parallel, razed to the ground tens of hamlets to drive 10,000 people out of "unsafe" areas. These examples show that the aggressors had to use b-yonets, ultra-rapid light was intus faced with the only alternative of an "intensified American action of the war." This they were much a fraid of, for they had to act counter to their principles when turning "pacification" into an actual machine-guns and bulldozers to "win over the peasants' hearts and minds," as the American press has admitted. to use soldiers more versed in looting than in fighting for war, and not a war for the do with arms in hand a job so far regarded as an internal concern of the Vietnamese people. In the eyes of the Viet-

doing persuasion work, and to use a routed army for doing a job already doomed to failure. Clearly enough, this marked the second failure of "paci-fication of the countryside" of the U.S. No one else than of the U.S. No one else than Defence Secretary McNamara bitterly complained that "progress in pacification has been very slow," while Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific Grant Sharp bluntly said that this "national revolutionary develop-ment program" had met with "setbacks, frustrations" and "the people of the hamlets... were generally reluctant to commit themselves" (USIS, April 13). And when the American

and technique and on the " suwhen they fought against the enemy's main forces—that the Vietnamese puppets willingly handed over this job to the premacy of their air force and navy" were no match for the L.A.F., in their "pacification" pincer they have also been faced with great military and political Americans (AP, July 21, 1967) U.S. troops just had to take it over. Not only had the problems. G.I.'s to cope with the L.A.F. main force but also with the guerilas in "mop-up" and "pacification" operations. Washington was thus faced As their deceitful tricks

have failed and their plans gone bankrupt, the Americans have no other alternative than to carry out "pacification" through the traditional method of colonialist imperialist "punitive expeditions. Henceforth their aggressiv alist "puntive expeditions.".
Henceforth their aggressive
nature has been all the more
transparent. Western news
agencies and press covering
the herding of population in
Ben Suc, in the demilitarized
zone or in other places had
to mention the wrath and
concession of the normalities. opposition of the population.
In carrying out "pacification" U.S. troops have widened the abyss between namese people and even of the puppet soldiers there appeared the horrifying Amage of a the native people and the aggressors and exacerbated the contradictions between tionary force of yore. This third setback was a funda-mental one for American neothem. This has been borne out by the protests of the South Viet Nam townsfolk and their demands for an end to U.S.-puppet troops' raids.

On the other hand, how could the G.I.'s whose morale was low for want of an ideal WHILE in their "search and destroy" pincer, the Yankees who to fight for, feel no quali conscience regarding

(Continued page 6)

T a press conjenence held on Sept. 28, 1067 in Hanoi by the D.R.V.N. Committee for Investigation of U.S. Crime in Viet Nam. R. Sassum Coals, member of the Tobyo Tr. Nam and the Complicity of the Japanese Government and Industry in Them" and head of the delegation of the Japan-Viet Nam Friendship Association visiting the D.R.V.N. made a report on the urby of the Tobyo Tribuna.

ration and should be termed as a blatant war of aggression that tramples upon the Viet-namese people's fundamental national rights to sovereignty,

independence, unity, territo-rial integrity and self-deter-

THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

EMPLOY BARBAROUS

AND INHUMAN WEAPONS

IN VIET NAM

materials and testimony brought by two Japanese delegations which have made on-the-spot investigations on the U.S. war crimes, the To-kyo Tribunal concluded:

- The U.S. imperialists

have employed and are em-ploying C.B.U.s which are cruel and inhuman weapons

to massacre the Vietnamese people. They also make use of such new weapons as parachute bombs, butterfly

bombs, wind bombs and dum

- The U.S. imperialists

The U.S. imperialists have employed and are employing systematically in Viet Nam chemical products and toxic gases as well as other chemical weapons of wholesale destruction. They go to the least of waite to the lea

the length of using poisoned

candies and dumping poison into drinking water reservoirs

dum bullets.

THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS
ARE THE AGGRESSORS
OF VIET NAM
OF VIET NAM
Agreements and Joint Declaration, and should be termed

THE Tokyo Tribunal to Investigate U.S. Aggres-sion and War Crimes in Viet Nam and the Complicity of the Japanese Government and Industry in Them was held at Tokyo's Chiyoda Public Hall for three days beginning August 28. It was sponsored by the Japan Committee to Investigate U.S. War Crimes in Viet Nam.

Twenty one members of he tribunal including scholars, attorneys at law, peace movement leaders, priests and authorities in various fields such as Yoshitaro Hirano, Susumu Ozaki, Risaku Mutai, Kiyoshi Sakuma and Kartame Kayashi, tried the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese government on the strength of testimony and evidence produced by 36 brought from Viet Nam.

Two problems were exam-

ined:

1. Whether the U.S. is employing in Viet Nam arms and new weapons that are contrary to international law and humanity

2. Whether the Japanese government is responsible for complicity in U.S. aggression and war crimes in Viet Nam?

Prior to passing judgement on the two problems mention ed above, the tribunal was obliged to clarify U.S. crimes

of aggression first. f aggression first. — The U.S. imperialists
All the activities that the have employed and are em-

ploying napalm bombs in large quantities and phos-phorous bombs, which are veapons of a highly inhuman and cruel character. Phos-phorous bombs not only burn human bodies but also pass leep into them and corrode

 Besides, the U.S. imperialists deliberately and systematically bomb such hydraulic works as embankhydraulic works as embank-ments, dams, water gates, irrigation channels, reservoirs and coastal tide-water control embankments in Viet Nam. The most barbarous is the approximation of the property of the phosphorous of the irrigation works destroyed by air bombings.

COMPLICITY OF THE IAPANESE GOVERNMENT THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

N the strength of various materials and evi-dence, the Tokyo Tribunal confirmed that the Tribunal confirmed that the Japanese government and monopoly capital have taken part in the production of war materials for the U.S. imperialists, and let the latter use Japan and Japan-ese industry in the aggres-sive war against Viet Nam.

The Tribunal opposed the Japanese government for having approved the conclu-sion of the San Francisco peace treaty recognizing the South Vietnamese puppet regime and granted it, under the label of a reparation agreement, an economic aid of a military character. The Tribunal held that such an aid was in fact a criminal co-operation with the U.S. in its war of aggression.

American ships is an effective participation of Japan in the Viet Nam war, because transport of military

because transport of military men, weapons and ammuni-tion by Landing Ship Tanks is playing a great role in U.S. aggression against Viet Nam. Furthermore the Tri-bunal protested against the Japanese government for having taken severe repression measures such as pro-secution and deprivation of rights to livelihood against the Japanese workers for their demonstration and action against the Viet Nam war. This too is part of the Japanese government's co-operation and collaboration in the U.S. war of aggression

VERDICT OF THE TRI-AND MONOPOLY WITH BUNAL: THE U.S. GOV. ERNMENT IS GUILTY

> N the basis of the above-N the basis of the above-mentioned confirma-tion, the Tribunal solemnly declared that:

I. The acts of war com-mitted in Viet Nam by the Government of the United States of America constitute a crime of imperialist war a crime of imperialist war of aggression against inter-national law and humanity, unprecedented in the world history of war; and in this respect, the U.S. Government

2. The weapons and new weapons used in Viet Nam by the U.S. Government and the way of using them are contrary to international law and humanity; and in this respect, too, the U.S. Government is guilty.

co-operation with the IU.S. in its war of aggression.

3. The Japanese Government and Japanese monopoly capital have actively cooperated and collaborated in question.

Japanese citizens by the Japanese government to man Viet Nam and its war crimes; Viet Nam and its war crimes; and they are guilty as an accomplice of the U.S. according to international law.

> DECLARATION OF THE TRIBUNAL

THE Tribunal, on the basis THE Tribunal, on the basis of the above-mentioned judgment, confirms the justness of the Vietnamese people's assertions and stand and thereby declares that:

. The U.S. Government The U.S. Government must immediately stop its war of aggression in Viet Nam, swiftly withdraw the troops of the U.S. and its subordinate countries from entire Viet Nam, and dis-mantle all the military bases

2. In particular, the U.S. government must halt bombing and strafing and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and immediately stop usage of all atrocious weapons throughout Viet Nam.

3. The Japanese govern-ment and Japanese monopoly capital must abrogate the Japan-U.S. security treaty, discontinue militarist poldiscontinue militarist pol-icies of tailing after the U.S., recover Okinawa and Ogasa-wara immediately and uncon-ditionally, and end all the co-operation and collabora-tion with the U.S. in its war of aggression against Viet Nam.

4. All the aggressive forces headed by the U.S. Government must respect the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and the principle of self-determination, recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and let the Vietnamese people them-selves solve the Viet Nam

(Continued from page 5)

bloody job. J.T. Wheeler, an AP correspondent, quoted an American infantryman as saying (March 23, 1967):

"God, my wife would int if she could see what m doing now (...) killing I'm doing now (...) killing even puppies and baby ducks and stuff like that."

Then he commented that that was part of a new and atrocious step in the war, and he added, "Such issues as land reform (...) and a better break in general for the peasants are no longer vital in the minds of the countryside Vietnamese. "

On the other hand, this has been a strenuous, tough and dangerous business, the fact that "the enemy is everywhere but nowhere to tedious "pacification be seen," has quickened the collapse of the G.I.'s fighting

In the military plane, U.S. troops have had to face a lot of difficulties. Instead of fighting major L.A.F. units as they expect, they have now to fight the guerillas and

"Pacification"...

get bogged down in the sea of an invincible people's war. They have to be scattered out more thinly than ever Though trained, organized

and equipped to operate in large units, in regular war-fare with co-ordinated arms, they have now to fight against the guerillas. Against their abilities they have to operate in scattered formations, which restricts their firepower and mobility. Tens of thousands of G.I.'s have felt the frustrations of the South Viet
Nam countryside, in the seacoast as well as in the Mekong
Delta. Within 7 months coast as well as in the Mekong Delta. Within 7 months about five thousand "pacifi-cation" agents in the hamlets were wiped out. U.S. News and World Report of July 31, 1967 disclosed that in the first half of 1967 the L.A.F. launched ago attacks on the "pacifica-300 attacks on the "pacifica-tion" teams (as against 26 in 1966). Since its commitment to "pacification" task, one brigade of U.S. Infantry Division 9 has lost 1,700 men. AP on July 21, 1967 admitted that U.S. military organization was not fit for this kind of war, nor was its military

But the heart of the But the heart of the "pa-cification" problem for Washington is to win over the peasants from the South Viet Nam revolution. It is fully aware that short of con-trolling these 90 per cent of the population, the main tool of neo-colonialism created in Saigon — the puppet adminis-tration—is but a bit of rusty iron. So, whatever the amount of money squandered and of blood shed it will lose the war. For over ten years Lansdale, Porter, Komer, all the advisers and most realous "pacification" agents in the pay of the White House have racked their brains to implement that programme However, despite their re peated setbacks they have not improved their knowledge of

South Viet Nam peasants. Throughout 40 years these country folk have been following the revolution and taking part in it. In the first resistance (against the French colonialists) they controlled large areas of their country and were masters of their land. In this resistance they

are struggling to wrest back what they had received from the revolution. They see in " pacification " teams not only an oppressive machinery but also the shadow of the landlords returning to ask for back rents and the land. Hence their dogged resistance.

That also explains why the Saigon puppet administration, especially at low levels, is so weak, and why the Ngo Dinh Diem ruling apparatus in the countryside was overthrown in a short time by the peasants. It moreover explains why after implementing their "pacification" program for more than ten years and

pouring in South Viet Nam more than half of their troops, the American aggressors have been able to get complete control only over 168 hamlets out of 12,537, and partial control over 2,000 hamlets at the most (Washington Post, August 13, 1967).

A more immediate and direct cause of failure of the program lies "pacification" program lies in U.S. unability to destroy its opponent, "to break the spine of the Viet Cong." On the contrary, U.S. brasshats are speaking of military set-backs in all theatres of opera-tions, which means that the backbone of the limited war is being broken by the L.A.F. The failure of the "pacifi-cation" program in a foregone

On September 28, 1967 Los Angeles Times reported from Saigon that all U.S. and South Viet Nam units had withdrawn from the areas where they were threatened with destruction, that is from five northern provinces South Viet Nam, where all the U.S. Marine Divisions find U.S. Marine Divisions find themselves in dire straits.

VIET NAM COURIER

AFTER THE "ELECTIONS"

THE SAIGON POLITICAL SITUATION IS DETERIORATING

CCORDING to Western agencies' reports, on Oct.
2, "in a gloomy atmosphere," "the Saigon puppet
National Assembly was compelled to validate the Sept. presidential election votes against 43. Washington gave a sigh of relief. But this have sought since the Hono-lulu meeting in Feb. 1966. What needs to be examined is the true essence of the present returns and their

Pre-election days, as we have said on more than one occasion, were a series of days in which the military junta had left no stone unturned to preserve their position as dic-tated by the White House. plagued the ranks of the puppet clique. Even the two military chieftains—lackeys of the U.S.-were at odds with each other. One month after the election, such corruption and turmoil, far from reced-ing, have become more aggra-

Soon after U.S. ambassador

Bunker had announced the

election results still in ballot-boxes, the current of opinion

against the election fraud and against the election rand and against U.S. interference in Saigon's internal affairs grew stronger and stronger, especi-ally in South Viet Nam's major cities. Dozens of press conferences were held by civil-ian candidates at which they charged that Thieu and Ky charged that Thieu and Ky had won by fraud and that the Americans had meddled in Saigon's internal affairs. Meetings and demonstrations were held by thousands of students and tens of thou-sands of Buddhists not only in Science. in Saigon, but also in Da Nang, Hue and other places. During their street demon-strations, Saigon students and Buddhists not only denounced the election fraud, but also condemned the U.S. as the aggressor and demanded the aggressor and demanded national sovereignty and U.S. withdrawal from South Viet Nam. As a result, Washing-ton expressed anxiety that South Viet Nam's "political life should be thrust back into dangerous limbo" (UPI, Oct.2). Nguyen Ngoc Loan, chief of the purper volice chief of the puppet police directorate, has had to admit that "these gatherings and parades have entered their 4th day, disorganizing to some extent the life of 2.5 million people in the city. soaring costs of living, hindering order and traffic hindering order and traffic and jeopardizing public security" (Saigon Radio, Oct. 2). The self-immolation of a Buddhist nun at Ban An pagoda, Can Tho province, a few hours after the Saigon Assembly had ratified the election returns, roused peo-ple to stronger vescutions.

This messy and chaotic spectacle, followed by the decision of the Assembly Special Committee for the supervision of the elections. rejecting the Sept. 3 elections, rejecting the Sept. 3 election results, shook the positions of Thieu and Ky, arranged beforehand by the U.S. Re-

ple to stronger resentment against the Thieu-Ky clique.

only measures left to prevent their downfall. As a matter of course, they sentenced of course, they sentenced Truong Diuh Du to 9 months imprisonment with a fine of 6,000 dollars for "illegal transfer of money," arrested Au Truong Thanh and then Truong Dinh Du, banned 5 dailies at a time, and gagged the press Au and gagged the press. At the meeting of the Saigon As-sembly to ratify the election returns, the Saigon Police Chief was seen sitting in the upper floor of the As-sembly building and looking down on the assemblyme down on the assemblymen throughout the morning and afternoon sessions (Reuter, Oct. 2) to intimidate the opposition. Outside, thousands of combat policemen, wielding modern weapons, cordon off the National Assembly building with barbed wire. They hurled tear-gas grenades at the demonstrators and chased, arrested and beat protesting students. AFP observed that the Assembly has had to ratify the election returns

tion would amount to non-acceptance of U.S. political line." Therefore, according to the same news agency, by Sept. 30, from 60 to 80 of the total 117 deputies had agreed to invalidate the elec-tion, but on Oct. 2, this tion, but on Oct. 2, this constituent assembly had to vote for its returns with a narrow margin. president Johnson has stopped at nothing to fool public opinion into believing that he now has a "constitutional" and stable puppet administration in Saigon, which he would use as a trump-card to realize his sinister scheme in the future. But what he has reaped is nothing more than a new crisis aggravated by more complicated problems. This is also a further proof that such an administration is merely a mastermind of the U.S., devoid of any validity. The Thieu-Ky clique

ratify the election returns "because President Johnson had sent a long message after Sept. 3 hailing Thieu and Ky as winners, and any invalidation of the election would amount to non-

are mere puppets having not one iota of prestige among the urban population, and brought into existence by Washington through an unprecedentedly naked fraud. The scramble for power is continuing between Thieu and Ky and among the ruling junta as a whole. In the masive purge of ten generals and over sixty field officers, in the contest for the pre-miership and ministerial posts, each of them is posts, each of them is seeking to give odds to his own followers. The election turn-over has substantially marred Ky's position. Not only Ky himself but his sub-ordinates, too, will not sit idly by and wait until Thieu's men take over.

Antagonisms growing sharp between defeat-ed civilian candidates and the winning dictators. The shapwining dictators. The ship-ing up of a "resistance front" of the opposition civilians against Thieu and Ky, the arrest of civilian candidates and Phan Khac

HIGHWAY 4 stretching over 300 km from Sai-gon to Ca Mau links the capital city of the puppet dministration with the 13 provinces in the Mekong Delta. If this strategic road is cut off, the economic and political life of Saigon will be upset and enemy military bases in the Mekong Delta critically isolated. Therefore, puppet Divisions 7, 9, 21 and 25 have to split up into regiments and battalions and set up posts and military bases to defend this highway. They carry out patrols and raids and rush in commandos and intelligence agents to carry out espionage activity. They conduct "pacification" raids and rebuild along that

stroy-Yanks belts" of Rach Kien and Binh Duc, and were unable to cope with the L.A.F. attacks, let alone to LAF. attacks, let alone to support the puppet troops in their "pacification" and "road clearing" operations along Highway 4. In the Rach Kien "Destroy-Yanks belt" 600 enemy troops were killed or wounded from December 21, 1966 to February

In the first 20 days of May 1967 the L.A.F. foiled the "road clearing" operations conducted by dozens of puppet battalions from May to 20 against the districts of Cai Lay and Chau Thanh My Tho province, wiping out 900 enemy troops among them 450 GI's. Meantime, the

Highway 4. Subjected to constant harassment, the U.S. troops mounted two 4 but had over 600 operations to clear Highy and puppet troops wiped out between July 26 and 30,

theatened especially in late August and early September this year. 19 puppet posts defending the roads and bridges were razed to the ground, over 100 "strategic hamlets" demolished, more than 800 U.S. and puppet troops put out of action and 40 military vehicles destroyed. U.S. troops were thrown into battles 15,000 G.I.'s launched on September 13 an operation to clear

G.I.S AND PUPPET TROOPS ARE DEEP IN THE OUAGMIRE OF HIGHWAY 4

road the "strategic hamlets" destroyed or damaged by the South Viet Nam armymen and people. But they have met with heavier failures, the most typical came after the L.A.F attacks on the Van Cang position 26 km from Cai Be district, My Tho province, Feb. 7. 1966, in which the Yellow Vulture battalion was wiped out, and on Nhi Quy, Cai Lai district, on Nn Quy, Cai Lai district, same province. On Dec. 12, 1966, Battalion 3, Re-giment 12, puppet Division 7, was completely knocked out of action. Both attacks took place on Highway 4.

In face of the inefficiency of the fuppet troops, West-moreland worked out an adventurist plan to commit U.S. troops to the Mekong Delta. However, hard hit everywhere during the Win ter of 1966 and Spring of 1967, the U.S. commanders had to muster their forces to cope with the L.A.F. in Eastern Nam Bo and move troops to Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, to the High Plateaux and Central Trung Bo. This plan ended in a fiasco. Meanwhile, 2 U.S. brigades stationed in Tan An and Cholon provinces were pinned down in the famous "De-

rise to new quarrels among

various factions.
As conceded by the West-

ern press, the South Viet-namese people have seen more and more clearly the

more and more clearly the aggressive nature of the Yankees. Their struggle against U.S. Imperialism and its lackeys in recent days, which has given shape to a broad front with well justified.

broad front with well justi-fied slogans, is a warning shot reminding President Johnson that his bluff no longer works on the South Viet Nam people, American journalist Clayton Fritchey,

when assessing the election, has said that, "The grim fact is that the election has

not so much resolved old

problems, as it has introduc new ones" (USIS, Sept. 11).
This is also the actual going and prospect of U.S. policy in Saigon. 12 attacked 5 positions of puppet Battalion 2, Division 25 defending Highway 4 (30 km from Saigon). The battalion and a company of rural guards were wiped out (May 12). On June, the L.A.F. again launched a surprise attack on Tan An town, causing over 300 casualties among the enemy. Badly battered on the roads, the U.S. troops on the roads, the U.S. troops made deep thrusts (by waterway) into the area between Can Giuoc and Nha Be districts in an attempt to clear the portion of Highway 4 close to Saigon. But they lost early 1,000 men in the ped old From June 18 to 21 and from July 5 to 17.

In the week ending July 23 tens of thousands of people, guerillas and regional troops in My Tho chopped up the road sections from My Thuan landing place (leading to Vinh Long province) to Tan Huong and from Cai Lay to Cai Be, and cut o'f almost all enemy communication lines in the provinces. The guerillas also attacked the puppet troops in My Thien (Cai Be district) and Phuoc Thanh (Chau Thanh district) to support the people in their destruction of the "strategic hamlets" along

Highway 4, but on September 13, 15 and 16, over 1,000 G.I.s were put out of action, and 26 war vessel 8 aircraft and 16 armoured cars destroyed or damaged

Preliminary reports show that since the beginning of summer, over 5,000 U.S. and puppet troops have been wiped out on Highway 4, yet enemy traffic on this road was precarious. His "paci-fication" plan still is on the paper. Should it persist in "clearing" Highway 4, the enemy would lose more troops and sustain heavier defeats. The war in South Viet Nam is not only raging on this highway. The bat-tlefronts in Quang Tri and Thua Thien and in the Western HighPlateaux remain a threat to the enemy. In the a threat to the enemy. In the province in Central Trung Bo, the L.A.F. and people have been continuously launching attacks, causing great losses to the adverse troops. Saigon and Cholon continued to be threatened by the Eastern Nam Bo battlefront. It is underniable that the U.S. troops are bogged down in the Mekong Delta and find themselves stalemate all over

GRAND MEETING ...

(Continued from page 2)

visiting Viet Nam. attended the meeting and took the

China Friendship Association, the Ministry of Culture and the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries have shown a

N this occasion, the Hong Ha office article factory — built and equipped with Chinese help—the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association, the Hanoi branches of the Viet Nam Fatherland Factor land Front, the Hanoi bra ches of the Socialist Party and Democratic Party, have held a meeting welcoming the Chinese National Day and given talks on socialist construction in China. The Viet Nam-

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. apologize for shortcoming and highly appreciate all your sug-gestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future

SOUTH Vietnam THE LAF. CONTINUE TO CARRY THE DAY

OUANG TRI:

L.A.F. BIG VICTORIES AT CON TIEN AND GIO LINH

CCORDING to Giai Phong Press Agency, from Sept. 22 to 25, the L.A.F. launched repeated attacks against Con Tien and east of Gio Linh. On Sept. 22, they shelled a position of U.S. Marines north of Trung An, 1.5 km south of Con Tien, killing iso men. An, 1.5 km sounkilling 150 men.

On Sept. 23, another pounding at Con Tien and Trung An took a toll of 120

On Sept. 24, a fleeing American unit intercepted by the L.A.F. at 4km south-south-east of Con Tien, suffered 70 casualties. In a L.A.F. shelling at a position 2 km south-east of Con Tien, the U.S. Marines had 120 men killed or wounded and many military publicles destroyed. vehicles destroyed.

Meanwhile, the enemy troops at Gio Linh tried to get out of the L.A.F. investment by launching an oper-ation to occupy a harrow strip of land advantageous to them lying between the sea and Highway 1.

On Sept. 22, Battalion 2, U.S. Marines Regiment 3, made a thrust to Rhi Thuong and Ha Loi, east and northeast of Gio Linh, near the seacoast, but had 50 men killed and wounded and 5 talkin destroyed by a well shalkin settled action between the three kinds of the Libertines of the L ation Armed Forces

On Sept. 23, at the same localities and at Nhi Ha. south of Nhi Thuong, mortars of the regional troops and cannons of the regular army pounded the enemy who had been reinforced by one puppet para battalion, thus creating footmen to kill and wound 160 enemy soldiers. G.I.'s

After these two defeats, on Sept. 24, the enemy concen-trated their operation on Nhi Trung and Nhi Thuong but suffered 150 casualties.

In total, from Sept. 22 to 25, the LAF. killed or wounded 960 U.S. and puppet troops, destroyed 6 tanks many other military

QUANG NAM:

to ENEMY POSITIONS STORMED, 530 ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION ON THE NIGHTS OF SEPTEMBER 9 AND 10

IAI PHONG Press Agency reported that on the nights of Sept. 9 and 10, the L.A.F. shelled and stormed to enemy positions, military sectors and sub

sectors (including the Hoi An sector, Hieu Nhon sub-sector, Nam Phuoc district town, the posts of Cam Son, Bong Lai and Ba Ren).

The hardest hit were the Hieu Nhon sector and Nam Phuoc district town in which 2 companies and 6 platoons were completely wiped out. 50 civilians detained by the nemy were set free.

In these two nights, the L.A.F. put out of action 530 enemy troops, including 2 companies and 8 platoons, and seized a great quantity of weapons and military equipment.

CU CHI:

320 G.I.'s PUT OUT OF ACTION, 15 ARMOURED CARS DESTROYED, 20 AIR-CRAFT DOWNED, DE-STROYED OR DAMAGED (SEPTEMBER 17-20)

ACCIDEDING to tital Plane.
Press Agency, on Spyl.
Infantry Division 25, supported by 120 planes and helicopters and two villages north of Cu Chi district, but were intercepted by the gueral and local troops. On Ranger training centre at Trung Hoa was stormed, the position of a U.S. infantry battalion and many logi-tic store of C.1's killed or wounded, 4 choppers and 2 armoured cars destroyed, 2 togom cannot be compared to the control of CCORDING to Giai Phone destroyed, 2 105mm cannons damaged, many tents and trucks loaded with ammunition and military equiqment set ablaze.

On Sept. 18, 19 and 20, using various forms of fight-ing, the guerillas killed or wounded 200 G.I.'s, destroyed 13 armoured carriers and shot

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BINH THUAN:

130 ENEMY SOLDIERS PUT OUT OF ACTION AT PHAN THIET, PHAN RI AND HAM THUAN

IAI PHONG Press Agen-G cy reported that on Aug. 27, 30 and 31 the L.A.F. shelled the enemy L.A.F. shelled the enemy positions at Phan Thiet provincial town and Phan Ri district town, wiping out to men. The following week, the guerillas and local troops of Ham Thuan district put out of action 70 security men, "civil guards" and "pacifiaction cadres,"

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THE END OF AUGUST TO MID SEPTEMBER A CCORDING to an overall report by Giai Phong Press Agency:

U.S. LOSSES IN MY THO.

VINH LONG, QUANG TRI AND THUA THIEN FROM Between Aug. 31 and Sept. 16, 1967, the L.A.F., put out of action 2,000 G.I.'s and puppet troops, destroyed 45 armoured cars and 10 military armoured cars and to military vehicles, burnt or sank 28 war vessels, downed 8 aircraft and destroyed 40 "strategic hamlets" along Highway 4,

My Tho province.

In Vinh Long province, between Aug. 25 and Sept.

io, the enemy had 490 sol-diers killed, wounded or cap-tured and 14 bridges and cul-verts destroyed or blown up.

verts destroyed or blown up.
In Quang Tri and Trua
Thien provinces, between
Aug. 28 and Sept. 13, 4,000
enemy troops, including 2,700
G.1.2, were wiped out, 130
military vehicles destroyed
or set afire and 85 aircraft
destroyed or damaged.



U.S. tanks destroyed by L.A.F.

CON TIEN and GIO LINH: GRAVEYARDS FOR THE G.I.s

ENTERING the 1967 spring-summer period the arm-ed forces and people of Quang Tri-Thua Thien closely co-ordinated their actions co ordinated their actions with other theatres and dealt thunder blows at the enemy. Though switching over to the defensive, the latter could

Hardly had the Khe Sanh Hardly had the kine Sain battle come to a close on May 5 with 1,850 U.S. and puppet troops knocked down when the L.A.F. attacked Con Tien, Doc Mieu and Dong Ha on Doc Mieu and Dong Ha on May 7, wiping out 1,150 more G.1's. The U.S. forces who had recklessly intruded into the Bouthern part of the country of the Bouthern part of the met with instant punishment. In 4 days only they had 2,000 officers and men killed and wounded, while in the engagement at Dong Ha on the night of May 17 the Division 2, and inflicted 1,000 Division 3, and inflicted 1,000 casualties on it.

Following up their successes the L.A.F. lured the Yankees to Gio An and wiped out 1,320 men in 5 days beginning July 2. From then onwards, their artillery had onwards, their artillery habeen shelling his positions at Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Gol Linh and other places, and not a single unit could escape their blows once out of an inhibit on the country of the coun

casualties among the enemy. Commenting on one of those shellings AFP correspondent Bob Wildau had this to say:

"...When we emerged five minutes later, the 100 metres between us and the command bunker looked like 1,000. And when we ran for it and sank knee deep into the mud, it was like living a nightmare.

"...Just a few metres beyond that perimeter is 'Indian country,' from where 'Charlie' (name given to the L.A.F. by the G.I.'s—Ed.) blasts anything and anybody in the camp with every weapon in his arsenal.

"...One fuzz-cheeked cor-poral attached to the comand post admitted frankly I'm going crazy'...

In this distressed situation the aggressor had to pay a very high price for their ad-venturous actions. Penetrating into Bai Son south of into Bai Son south of Con Tien he had 300 G.I s killed and injured, and 12 tanks destroyed (Sept. 7). At Ho Khe also south of Con Iien, another 500 were knocked out along with 10 tanks and armoured vehicles destroyed (Sept 10). The badly mauled Americans found themselves Americans found themselves isolated at Con Tien where on the night of September 20 and the following day the L.A.F.wiped out 300 G.I.'s and afire 2 tanks. Between Sept. 22 and 26, the L.A.F resumed the shelling of Con Tien and the surrounding positions, Tien putting out of action 600 G.I.'s. Meanwhile, in order to break through the L.A.F. encirclement the Yarkees attempted to press towards the coastal area south of Gio Linh district, sandwiched between Highway I and the sea. In three days (Sept. 22-24), however, 360 U.S. and pup-pet troops were wiped out.

On the other hand, the fighting on Highway 9 after the winter of 1466 and spring of 1957 has brought tout the fact that the LA.F. continue to take the offensive. The longer they fight the better off they are and their opponent is driven into increasingly uncomfortable corners.

Fighting in the Con Tien-Gio Linh area also bespeaks the ability to carry out con-certed actions of all the three categories of the Liberation d Forces (guerillas, re-l troops and regular

Furthermore, the L.A.F. Furthermore, the LA.F. keep the enemy under a constant heavy artillery fire at the very time when, ironically enough, he vociferously boasts of his modern weapons, such as lorg-range ultra-rapid 175mm cannons and 30-ton load B.52 bombers.

The operations north of Highway 9 are most vivid illustrations of the fact that after the winter of 1966 and after the winter of 1906 and the spring of 1967 the U.S. forces, who had lost their "counter-offensive" capacity, had to fall back to the de-fensive and were unable to ward off defeats.